

Student worksheet: Medical Gaslighting

## Part 1: speaking

Discuss questions 1–3 with your partner or group.

- 1. How do medical professionals reach a diagnosis?
- 2. How can misdiagnosis occur?
- 3. What do you understand by the term *gaslighting*?

## Part 2: vocabulary

You're going to read an article about gaslighting in medicine. Before you read, match the words and idioms with their correct meanings.

1. staying power	a) imagined by a person, not real
2. (to) grapple	b) most important factor in a situation or decision
3. (to) gaslight	c) decide it isn't useful or important
4. all in your head	d) try hard to solve a problem
5. hold water	e) not operating correctly or looking right
6. (to) write something off	f) the strength and determination to continue doing something until it is finished
7. out of whack	g) control or trick someone into believing things about
	themselves isn't true
8. the bottom line	h) be true or factual

## Part 3: reading

A. Click the link to read the article. Then answer the questions.

Medical gaslighting: when conditions turn out not to be 'all in the mind'

- 1. Where does the term gaslight come from?
- 2. What example of gender gaslighting is mentioned in the text?
- 3. What can medical gaslighting lead to?
- 4. What is the problem with medical algorithms for diagnosis?
- 5. According to the author, what is the solution to the problem of medical gaslighting?
- B. Complete the sentences using terms from the vocabulary activity.

1. A patient's concerns should not be dis	smissed as being
2. My body feels	like something isn't working properly.
3. I'm sorry but that argument doesn't	·
4. I feel like I'm	_ , everyone keeps telling me I'm wrong.
5. At the end of the day	is we need better diagnostic tools.